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PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

Administration of the Revenue Department for the year 1932-33.

READ—

The report on the Administration of the Revenue Department for the year 1932-33 received with letter No. C. Per. A. 13—32-33, dated 9th October 1933, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

(Printed as an Annexure.)

ORDER NO. R. 3431-90—L. R. 158-33-5, DATED BANGALORE,
THE 18TH JANUARY 1934.

Mr. S. P. Rajagopalachari was the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore till the 5th November 1932 when, on his appointment as Member of Council, he was succeeded by Mr. S. Hiriannaiya, who held the office during the rest of the year except for 12 days in January when he was on privilege leave. There were transfers of Deputy Commissioners in all the Districts except Bangalore and Chitaldrug.

2. *Taluk Charges.*—There were no changes of Amildars in 37 taluks and 1 sub-taluk. It is stated that the Seringapatam Taluk has become too unwieldy for one Amildar to manage it efficiently in view of the large number of Muzrai institutions in the taluk, expansion of cultivation, the rotational system of irrigation under the Irwin Canal and the accumulation of heavy arrears on account of contribution and Records of Rights fees, etc., and that the bifurcation of this taluk and the re-establishment of a sub-taluk at French-Rocks is urgently called for. Proposals in the matter have since been received and are under consideration. The Periyapatna Sub-Taluk which was originally sanctioned as a temporary arrangement has been made permanent.

3. *Rainfall and Season Conditions.*—The rainfall during the calendar year 1932 and the official year 1932-33 was much higher than in the preceding year and

the average for the State was higher than the normal average. The mungar and hingar rains were timely and well distributed except in a few parts of Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldrug Districts. Most of the tanks in the State received a good supply of water. Many tanks that had not filled for 15 years in the Pavagada Taluk discharged during the year and some of the talapariges that had dried up completely came into action again. The Vani Vilas Sagara filled during the year and continuous supply of water for cultivation was given during summer as a special case. There was no scarcity for fodder or drinking water anywhere during the year. Some tanks in the Goribidnur, Chintamani, Bowringpet and in parts of Madhugiri and Pavagada Taluks did not, however, receive sufficient supply of water. Remissions aggregating Rs. 11,213-9-0 were either sanctioned or recommended to be sanctioned under the Remission rules.

There was no sign of distress in any part of the State.

Except for the prevalence of small-pox in an epidemic form in some taluks of the Mysore, Chitaldrug and Kadur Districts and of malaria in almost all the villages commanded by the Irwin Canal, the public health was on the whole satisfactory. The cattle mortality was low during the year. The prices of all food-grains were somewhat lower than in the previous year except in the Hassan District where the prices of rice and ragi were the same as in 1931-32 and in the Kadur District where the price of ragi showed a little increase. The prices of the principal commercial crops, such as areca, coffee and cardamom were somewhat better than in the previous year.

The wages for skilled labour ranged from 8 annas to Rs. 4 as against Re. 1 to Rs. 2-8-0 in 1931-32. The rates of unskilled labour ranged from 3 annas to Re. 1-8-0. Labour was available in all the districts except in the Malnad taluks of Hassan, Shimoga and Kadur Districts, whereas usual labour was imported from North and South Canara Districts.

The Thumbadi, Markanahalli and Dalvai tank projects in the Tumkur District, the Irwin Canal works, the Sugar Factory and Agricultural Farms in the Mandya Taluk, the channel extension works in the T.-Narsipur Taluk, the coffee estates in the Chamarajnagar Taluk, the Iron Works at Bhadravati, the fuel collection operations in the Kumsi Sub-Taluk, the Anjanapur irrigation project in the Shikarpur Taluk and the extension of the Railway to Anandapura in Sagar Taluk, are some of the recent activities of Government Departments, which have provided employment for both skilled and unskilled labour. Although trade depression has been prevailing for some years and the prices of commodities, particularly of food-grains, have decreased, the rates of labour and of cart-hire have been little influenced by these factors.

The seasonal conditions were generally satisfactory almost all over the State and the yield of crops was better than in the preceding year with the result that the agriculturist reaped good harvests. Although the rich harvests relieved the agriculturists and compensated them somewhat for the fall in prices, the general trade depression and the contraction of credit, adversely affected the agricultural population and the traders also. There was thus no perceptible improvement in the material condition of the agriculturists and traders.

4. *Accidental Fires*.—The number of accidental fires during the year was 438 as against 515 in the previous year resulting in a total loss of 12 human lives and 149 head of cattle. The value of property and cattle destroyed is estimated at Rs. 1,97,436-12-0 as against Rs. 1,57,436-7-0 in 1931-32. In addition to the relief by way of grant of building materials and takavi loans for rebuilding houses in deserving cases and the prompt and generous help afforded by the local people to alleviate the sufferings of the people affected, grants to the extent of Rs. 400 were given from the Distress Relief Fund. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts were also requested to bring to the notice of the Board for the management of the Distress Relief Fund cases deserving of grants from the Fund.

5. *Cultivation*.—Out of 7,04,441 acres of assessed waste lands available for cultivation, an extent of 47,455 acres bearing an assessment of Rs. 64,570 were taken up for cultivation during the year as against 22,425 acres with an assessment of Rs. 30,021 in the previous year. The increase in the area taken up for cultivation in the year is due to the restoration, on payment of arrears due of a large number of khates resumed for default in the payment of land revenue. Out of 68,578 acres of

Amrit Mahal Kaval lands available for disposal, an extent of only 278 acres 27 guntas was sold during the year. The total extent of land available for cultivation out of the area surrendered from date groves was 2,94,671 acres 19 guntas and an extent of 1,875 acres 19 guntas, out of this was disposed of during the year. The bulk of the lands left over are reported to be of poor quality or otherwise not suitable for cultivation.

The total area under occupation was 79,47,016 acres as against 79,75,639 acres in the previous year. The decrease was mostly due to the relinquishment of lands, and resumption of lands sold for arrears of land revenue. There was, however, an increase of 38,683 acres in the cropped area, and the percentage of fallow area to the area under occupation was 16·8 per cent against 17·25 per cent in the previous year. The yield of paddy was good as compared with the yield of the previous year, the average for the State being 11·18 annas against 9·45 annas in the previous year. The average yield of ragi for the State was 9·76 annas against 8·44 annas in the previous year. The yield of cholam was 8·15 annas against 6·68 annas in the preceding year. During the year, there was an increase in the area under the select crops, *viz.*, paddy, ragi, horse-gram, cholam, sugar-cane and cotton.

6. *Darkhasts*.—The number of applications received was larger than in the preceding year being 15,511 as against 12,585 in 1931-32. Including the 5,135 applications that were pending at the close of the preceding year, 20,646 cases came up for disposal, out of which 15,481 were disposed of—7,180 by grant and 8,301 by rejection—leaving a balance of 5,165 cases pending at the close of the year. There was an increase in the percentage of disposals in all the Districts except Tumkur and Hassan. Taking the State as a whole, there was an improvement in the disposals of darkhasts, the percentage having shown an increase by 2·29 in spite of the larger number of cases that came up for disposal. The total extent disposed of for cultivation and the price realised thereby during the year were less than in the preceding year being 23,704 acres 12 guntas and Rs. 1,06,015-14-7 (exclusive of Tumkur District) as against 29,705 acres 23 guntas and Rs. 1,21,681-7-3.

Out of a total of 2,949 applications for grant of lands from depressed classes, 2,056 were disposed of during the year, the total extent granted being 6,435 acres 27 guntas as against 6,781 acres 18 guntas in the preceding year. Some slight modifications were made in the form of the darkhasts register maintained in the District and Sub-Division Offices. Certain proposals of the Revenue Commissioner to ensure that the land grants made for the upkeep of religious and charitable institutions really served the purpose intended were approved by Government.

As a result of the representation of the United Planters' Association of South India in the matter of regulating export of tea, the Government have intimated that they have no objection to stop the grant of new lands for the cultivation of tea for a period of five years, subject to the condition that there should be no objection to planting tea on lands already granted for the purpose, but which have not been planted up so far.

7. *Avenue Trees and Topes*.—The total number of trees newly planted during the year was 50,175 as against 63,351 in the year previous. The largest amount of planting was done in the Mysore District. Three thousand four hundred and fifty-four trees were planted on the happy occasion of the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja. The condition of avenue trees was generally satisfactory.

8. *Jamabandi—Demand, Collection and Balance*.—The Jamabandi settlement of

Bangalore.
Arkalgud.
Sorab.
Sagar.
Kadur.

all the taluks except five as noted in the margin was completed before the end of February. The delay in the completion of the work in the Bangalore Taluk has not, however, been explained.

Including the sum of Rs. 20,96,818 which remained uncollected at the end of the previous year and the demand for the year 1932-33 under land revenue and land revenue miscellaneous, *viz.*, Rs. 1,28,31,962, the total demand was Rs. 1,49,28,780. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 1,81,828 was either remitted or written off as irrecoverable and a sum of Rs. 1,29,38,199 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 18,08,753 outstanding at the end of the year. The percentage of collection for the year was 89·75 as against 87·13 in the preceding year. The districts of Chitaldrug, Shimoga, Bangalore, Kadur and Hassan recorded more than 90 per cent. The lowest percentage was in the Mysore District being 83·4. The collections in Madhugiri, Yedatore,

T.-Narsipur and Krishnarajpete were very low being less than 80 per cent. The lowest percentage of collection is in the Krishnarajpete Taluk.

9. *Coercive Processes*.—The total number of processes issued during the year was 2,98,438 as against 3,24,887 and a total sum of Rs. 27,55,943 or 23.68 per cent of the land revenue was realised by the adoption of coercive processes as against Rs. 30,64,767 or 23.29 per cent in the preceding year. The number of demand notices issued under Section 158 of the Land Revenue Code and the number of sale notifications under Section 159 of the Land Revenue Code were less than those of the previous year but the cases in which the land revenue was recovered by distraint and sale of defaulters' movables under Section 160 and of those in which the defaulters' right, title and interest were sold under Section 161 were in excess of those of the last year. The percentage of recoveries by all the processes however decreased from 23.12 to 21.30. With a view to help those whose lands were sold and resumed to Government for non-payment of arrears of revenue due to the low prices of food-grains and other economic difficulties, the Government in their Order No. R. 2633-43—L. R. 172-32-2, dated 30th November 1932, directed the restoration of the khates resumed to Government during 1931-32 and also the waiving of the sale proclamation and other process fees and interest on arrears in deserving and hard cases, if the arrears were paid before the end of January 1933. These concessions have since been extended till the end of January 1934.

10. *Execution of Co-operative Decrees*.—Out of a total number of 5,141 decrees involving Rs. 9,97,150 that had to be executed, 2,491 decrees involving Rs. 4,95,083 were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 5,02,057 still to be recovered as against Rs. 4,87,705 in the previous year. Special Revenue Inspectors were employed only in 5 taluks. As the arrears are increasing, early action should be taken to entertain Special Revenue Inspectors where necessary and reduce the pendency of decrees.

11. *Loans and Advances*.—A sum of Rs. 3,10,000 was provided in the budget for the year 1932-33 for the grant of Takavi, Land Improvement and Fruit Culture loans. Loans aggregating to Rs. 1,71,653 were given to the parties during the year as detailed in the margin. The instalments including arrears of Takavi loans which fell due in the year amounted to Rs. 2,79,508-11-8 of which a sum of Rs. 1,00,858-6-9 was recovered. The percentage of collection to the demand was 42.11 as against 43.73 in the previous year. The progress in recovery is very unsatisfactory, the percentage of recovery having been the lowest for the last four years.

Takavi	Rs.
Land Improvement	77,920
Irrigation Wells	80,849
Fruit Culture	8,985
Total	5,900
Total	1,71,653

Very heavy arrears remain to be collected in 19 taluks. With a view to afford relief to the raiyats of the Pavagada Taluk who had been affected by the unfavourable seasonal conditions, certain concessions in the matter of the repayment of instalments of Takavi and Land Improvement loans were sanctioned by Government. The number of applications for Land Improvement loans was 1,249 involving an amount of Rs. 5,03,295 as against 2,085 applications for Rs. 8,75,155 in the previous year. Of these, 484 applications for Rs. 87,235 were sanctioned as against 747 for Rs. 1,45,742-8-0 in the previous year. The instalments including arrears which had to be recovered amounted to Rs. 3,50,754-8-4 and a sum of Rs. 1,36,004-7-9 was recovered, the percentage of collections to the demand being 47.51 as against 43.63 in the previous year.

12. *Takrar Cases*.—Out of a total number of 34,270 cases brought up for orders, 24,463 cases were disposed of, the percentage of disposal being 71.09 as against 65.52 of the previous year. On the whole, the disposals have been fair, the improvement being partly due to the delegation of larger powers to Amildars sanctioned during the year. The largest number of cases came up for disposal in the Mysore District and the number pending at the end of the year was also the heaviest in that District. The disposal of takrar cases in Channapatna, Yedatore, T.-Narsipur, Maddur, Malvalli and Belur Taluks was far from satisfactory, the percentage being less than 50.

13. *Record of Rights*.—By the close of the year, the preparation of the preliminary Record of 37 taluks had been completed and that of 5 taluks was in progress. The final notifications under section 4(2) of Record of Rights Regulation in respect of 8 taluks and sub-taluks were issued up to the end of the year. The demand for the 37 taluks including the partial demand fixed in respect of 2 taluks amounted to

Rs. 28,12,064. A sum of Rs. 2,85,073 was collected inclusive of remissions during the year. The total collections under the scheme from the commencement till the end of June 1933, aggregated to Rs. 12,55,929 inclusive of remissions leaving a balance of Rs. 15,56,135 to be realised. Expenditure amounting to Rs. 8,77,692 in the aggregate has been incurred up to the end of the year. It has been ordered that the realisations under the scheme should be exhibited under a deposit (fund) head. It has also been ordered that a flat rate of Re. 1-12-0 per hissa instead of Rs. 2 may be levied in taluks brought under the scheme subsequent to 28th September 1932.

14. *Special Schemes*—(a) *Village Panchayets*.—There has been a small increase in the number of these Panchayets from 10,583 to 10,599. The demand, collection and balance of Village Panchayet taxes for the years 1931-32 and 1932-33 are as

Year	Demand including arrears	Collection including remissions	Balance
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1931-32 ...	37,74,665	8,41,896	29,32,769
1932-33 ...	43,70,814	10,79,449	32,91,365

shown in the margin. It is stated that a considerable portion of the outstanding arrears relate to the old Panchayets and

Unions, which has been carried forward in the accounts but has to be written off. Necessary action to have irrecoverable dues written off and to reduce the arrears should be taken early. With a view to speeding up the collections in taluks in which the arrears are heavy, Government have empowered the Revenue Commissioner to appoint Special Revenue Inspectors for the purpose on condition that the Village Panchayets concerned agree to pay the proportionate cost of the establishment. The cash balance at the credit of the Village Panchayets exceeds 32 lakhs of rupees. The accumulated funds should be spent on works of permanent utility in the villages instead of being locked up. The Village Panchayet Scheme is gaining ground steadily and is becoming popular. During the year, rules for the raising of loans by Village Panchayets under Section 40 A of the Village Panchayet Regulation and rules regarding the refund of taxes collected by Village Panchayets were framed and issued. As a matter of decentralisation, Government delegated the powers vested in them under certain sections of the Regulation to the Revenue Commissioner in their Order, dated 22nd May 1933.

(b) *Village Forests*.—There were 250 Village Forests with an aggregate area of 59,766 acres 17 guntas. The progress in the working of these village forests, has, with a few exceptions, not been encouraging.

(c) *Tank Panchayets*.—Out of 127 Tank Panchayets, only 71 showed evidence of some activity. As observed in the reviews of the previous years, action may be taken to transfer the duties of Tank Panchayets to Village Panchayets, wherever possible, in order to avoid a multiplicity of agencies for attending to the needs of villages.

(d) *Irrigation under the Vani Vilas Sagara*.—The net area under cultivation at the end of the year was 7,064 acres 26 guntas. Out of the demand of Rs. 67,967-7-5 including arrears, a sum of Rs. 58,005-13-9 including remissions amounting to Rs. 5,210-6-10 was collected. The reservoir filled during the year and continuous supply was given during summer as a special case.

(e) *Expansion of Cultivation under Irwin Canal*.—There has been a steady development of irrigation under the Irwin Canal. The establishment of a Sugar Factory in the area has given a stimulus to the cultivation of sugar-cane. The total recoverable demand at the end of the year 1932-33, was Rs. 85,753-11-11.

(f) *Development of Cultivation under Bhadra Right Bank Channel*.—The excavation of the channel to the full length of 40 miles was completed in 1930-31. The extent of lands under cultivation during the year was 7,491 acres 18 guntas as against 7,434 acres 39 guntas in the previous year. Out of a total demand of Rs. 53,352-4-0 including arrears under channel assessment, a sum of Rs. 36,933-13-5 was collected. Under contributions, the demand during the year was Rs. 27,702-12-3 and of this, a sum of Rs. 7,683-10-3 only was collected.

15. *Conferences*.—No District or Taluk Conferences were held during the year except in Bowringpet where a Taluk Conference was organised. Village Panchayet Conferences were held in some taluks. An Adikarnataka Conference was held at Hodigere in the Channagiri Taluk. Baby Shows, Baby Weeks and Health

Exhibitions were also organised in some taluks of the Bangalore and Mysore Districts.

16. *Tanks*.—The number of major and minor tanks remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 2,567 and 20,847, respectively. Five hundred and thirty-three major and two hundred and twenty-five minor tanks were restored or repaired during the year at a cost of Rs. 3,57,279 and Rs. 49,637, respectively. The value of earthwork done by the raiyats was Rs. 36,337-6-0 in respect of major tanks and Rs. 50,149-8-0 in respect of minor tanks.

The Mysore Irrigation Regulation, I of 1932, which provides for the proper regulation and control of water from irrigation works, for the regulation of customary labour and for certain other matters pertaining to irrigation was promulgated in Government Notification, dated 19th July 1932. Certain chapters of the Regulation have been extended to the whole of Mysore and have been made applicable to all irrigation works in the State with effect from 1st August 1933.

The number of chowthayi tanks entitled to remissions remained the same as in last year, viz., 235. The amount of remission they were entitled to is Rs. 5,353-9-7. A sum of Rs. 1,911-4-1 was withheld in respect of 117 tanks on account of disrepair or non-execution of maintenance work to these.

17. *Inspections*.—The Revenue Commissioner toured for 135 days and visited 134 villages. All the District Offices, three Sub-Division Offices and 25 Taluk Offices were inspected by him. All the Deputy Commissioners toured for more than the minimum number of days fixed and inspected almost all the subordinate revenue offices in their respective charges. The minimum number of days of touring of the Sub-Division Officers was fixed at 150 (instead of 200 and 180 for Maidan and Malnad, respectively) in Government Order, dated 27th October 1932 for the year 1932-33. The Sub-Division Officers of Tumkur, Mysore and Saklespur did not tour for the prescribed number of days. No reasons are assigned for the short itineration by the Sub-Division Officer, Mysore. The number of days camped out by the Sub-Division Officers of Bangalore, Tumkur and Mandya is very poor. In regard to the number of days spent in camp, the Sub-Division Officer, Madhugiri (Mr. B. S. Raghavendra Rao) continues to hold the record, having camped out 200 days during the year. The Sub-Division Officers of Mysore and Mandya (Messrs. K. Basavaraj Urs and V. Vedavyasacharya) camped out only 35 and 30 days, respectively in the year. This is highly unsatisfactory.

18. *Provincial Toll-gates*.—The number of State Fund Toll Gates remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 46. The right of collecting tolls at these gates during the year was leased for a total rental of Rs. 1,85,378 as against Rs. 1,62,429-10-4 in the preceding year. Out of the total demand amounting to Rs. 2,18,523-14-7 including cesses and arrears of previous years, a sum of Rs. 2,09,150-9-7 including remissions was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 9,373-5-0, at the end of the year. Orders were issued directing that tolls on all laden carts at the frontier toll-gates should be doubled from 1st July 1933.

19. *Miscellaneous*.—(1) The number of Revenue appeal cases that came up for disposal before Government was 193 and the number disposed of was 146. The Revenue Commissioner disposed of 266 appeals.

(2) The Yelandur Jaghir continued under Government management with an Assistant Commissioner in charge of it.

(3) The separate post of Personal Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, which had been suspended from 1st January 1932, was revived with effect from July 1933, as it was found necessary to have a separate wholetime officer to get through the Krishnarajasagara Special Land acquisition work expeditiously.

(4) All the Probationers of the 1928 batch, except the one transferred to the Police Department were appointed to act as Amildars. Of the six Probationers of the 1930 batch, five were appointed as Acting Deputy Amildars in connection with Record of Rights work and one was appointed to a Sub-Taluk charge.

(5) Deputy Commissioners were empowered to make appointments to all posts carrying a pay of Rs. 80 and the Sub-Division Officers to make appointments to posts carrying a pay not exceeding Rs. 40. Deputy Commissioners, Sub-Division Officers and Amildars were empowered to sanction increments to the officials in their respective offices, the increments of Taluk Sheristedars being, however, sanctioned by the Sub-Division Officers in charge of the taluks concerned.

(6) In view of the difficulties experienced in the Malnad in maintaining ponies, Government have empowered the Deputy Commissioners to permit Revenue Inspectors working in the malnad parts to use cycles instead of ponies, allowing them a cycle allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem in such cases.

(7) The scheme of training of candidates for appointment as Revenue Inspectors has been revived and a batch of 20 candidates was selected for undergoing the training at their own cost.

(8) The benefit of remission rules was extended during the year to lands irrigated by channels, hallas and chowthayi tanks. Further liberalisations of the remission rules were sanctioned providing for the grant of remission under certain conditions even when the lands yielded a good dry crop of not less than 8 annas. The quantum of remission was fixed at half the difference between the wet rate on the land concerned and the average rate of dry assessment prevailing in the village.

(9) Government are glad to note that there has been some improvement in the despatch of revenue work in all the offices and are pleased to place on record their appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. S. Hiriannaiya as Head of the Department. More attention has to be paid to rural reconstruction work and the collection of heavy arrears outstanding in several taluks under Village Panchayet and Record of Rights dues.

S. ABDUL WAJID,

*Secretary to Government,
Development Department.*

Hot weather supply under the Right Bank Low Level Canal.

READ—

Government Order No. R. 6365-8—L. R. 12-24-10, dated 23rd April 1925, fixing a water rate of Rs. 2 per acre for hot weather supply of water from the Cauvery Channels for growing crops other than sugar-cane.

2. Government Order No. R. 6622-5—L. R. 12-27-24, dated 25th February 1928, approving of the supply of water to the "non-mamul" areas under the Krishnarajasagara for manurial crops twice during summer months—once in February and once in March, the period being ten days at each time—and reducing the rate of assessment from Rs. 2-0-0 to Re. 1-8-0 per acre.

3. Government Order No. R. 6298-301—L. R. 38-29-31, dated 13th March 1930, discontinuing hot weather supply to the "non-mamul" areas from 1929-30 as the majority of the raiyats under the channels were not willing to pay the extra assessment for the supply.

4. Letter No. C. 4064 of 1932-33, dated 30th October 1933, from the Revenue Commissioner, stating that the majority of the raiyats under the Right Bank Low Level Canal are willing to take water for growing manurial crops during this summer and to pay extra assessment therefor and recommending hot weather supply from the channel at a rate of one rupee per acre in view of the economic depression now prevailing.

5. Un-official Note No. 211—K. S. S., dated 5th January 1934, from the Chief Engineer and Secretary, Krishnarajasagara Works, supporting the recommendation of the Revenue Commissioner.

ORDER NO. R. 3643-48—L. R. 250-33-2, DATED BANGALORE,
THE 24—25TH JANUARY 1934.

As the majority of the raiyats under the Right Bank Low Level Canal are reported to be agreeable to take summer supply for growing manurial crops on payment of extra assessment therefor, Government are pleased to direct that the old system of giving summer supply be revived tentatively for a period of two years commencing from the summer of 1934. Water for manurial crops will be supplied twice during summer, once in February and once in March, the period being ten days at each time.

In view of the prevailing economic depression, the rate of assessment is reduced to one rupee per acre as a special case for the current year and the next year and the question will be re-examined before allowing summer supply for 1936.

Water should be let to the whole extent of the channel irrespective of applications from the Atchkatdars and all the land-holders of the irrigable lands under the Right Bank Low Level Canal should be bound to pay for the water whether they use it or not. The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, is requested to see that wide publicity is given to this order.

S: ABDUL WAJID,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

Scale of Fees.

READ—

Government Order No. R. 8166-226—L. S. 30-26-4, dated the 25th April 1928, passing orders regarding the system of levying fixed fees for phode work.

2. Letter No. 75, dated the 8th January 1934, from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Settlements in Mysore, stating that the existing scale of fees (Rs. 3 per survey number) for showing to applicants the boundaries of Survey numbers, is found to be quite inadequate in some cases and requesting that the scale in respect of survey numbers in Municipal limits be slightly amended as proposed by him.

ORDER No. R. 3680-739—L. S. 45-33-2, DATED BANGALORE,
THE 26TH JANUARY 1934.

The present scale of fees for fixing the positions of missing boundary marks is Rs. 3 per survey number in accordance with Clause 2 (iii) of the above Government Order. The Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Settlements in Mysore, states that the time and labour involved in showing boundaries of survey numbers situated within City limits (where boundary marks are generally missing and portions of survey numbers are built upon) are much more expensive to Government in the circumstances explained by him. He, therefore, requests that sanction may be accorded to amend the scale in respect of survey numbers in Municipal limits as follows :—

“In case of dry, wet or garden, or small [kharab] numbers in the limits of a Municipality, the fee for showing boundaries shall be Rs. 3 or the actual charges (whichever is more). The applicant will be required to deposit Rs. 10 subject to a levy of any excess that may be found to be needed for the work and to a refund in case the actual costs are less than Rs. 10. In each case the District Survey Officer shall be the person authorised to levy the excess or permit the refund as the case may be.”

The proposal of the Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Settlements, is sanctioned.

S. ABDUL WAJID,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

Administration of the Department of Industries and Commerce for the year 1932-33.

READ—

Report on the working of the Department of Industries and Commerce, during the year 1932-33, received with letter No. B1.-33-34, dated 11th November 1933, from the Director of Industries and Commerce.

(Printed as enclosure.)

ORDER No D. 3474-517—I. & C. 131-33-3, DATED BANGALORE,
THE 19TH—22ND JANUARY 1934.

Mr. N. Rama Rao, B.A., B.L., continued as Director of Industries and Commerce up to the end of April 1933, when he was succeeded by Mr. A. V. Ramanathan, B.A.

2. *Industrial Installations.*—Thirty-three installations were erected during the year by the officers of the Department as against twenty-five in the year 1931-32.

Nine of these installations were rice mills and seven pumping plants. During the year under review, the Superintendents of Industries were trained in the work of the inspection of boilers and were appointed Inspectors of Boilers in their respective jurisdictions. Fees amounting to Rs. 979 were collected during the year on account of technical service and advice rendered by the Department in connection with industrial installations. In addition to rendering technical assistance to persons starting industrial concerns, the Superintendents of Industries also examined motor vehicles in districts where there are no separate Bus Inspectors. A sum of Rs. 11,484 was collected during the year as fees for the examination of motor buses. The services of one Mechanic were lent to the Government Soap Factory for the erection of additional machinery there, and of another Mechanic to a private firm for the erection of a rice mill at Haranahalli, Shimoga District.

3. *Financial aid to Industries.*—Industrial loans to the extent of Rs. 29,085-10-8 were sanctioned during the year in 32 cases, the major portion of the loan being utilised for starting eight weaving factories, two-litho presses, five flour mills, and four rice mills.

At the commencement of the year 1932-33, a sum of Rs. 2,41,197-9-0 became due for repayment and the demand during the year was Rs. 40,291-7-6 bringing the total demand to Rs. 2,81,489-0-6. The total amount recovered during the year amounts to Rs. 84,671-11-5, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,04,610-11-11 at the end of the year. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 1,10,185-3-8 is outstanding against the undermentioned accounts:—

		Rs.	a.	p.
(i) Mysore Premier Metal Factory	..	43,950	6	0
(ii) Agumbe Venkataramiah	..	37,353	8	0
(iii) Krishna Gold Thread Factory	..	19,944	1	0
(iv) Pioneer Paints Works	..	8,937	4	8

The Director is requested to take effective steps to arrange for the speedy settlement of these accounts. A separate report about each of these four cases may be submitted to Government early.

4. *Industrial concerns under the control of the Department.*—*Central Industrial Workshop.*—The Central Industrial Workshop undertook work of the value of Rs. 1,12,557 during the year as against Rs. 1,22,147 in the previous year. It also devoted its attention to experiments in the manufacture of high duty centrifugal pumps and manufactured a mixer required for the Industrial and Testing Laboratory and a drying chamber for the use of the Government Soap Factory. The manufacture of agricultural implements was continued during the year and about 1,000 ploughs of improved pattern were sold to the Agricultural Department along with 628 chilled steel shares. The value of orders placed by the Well Boring Section and the Electrical Department amounted to Rs. 46,410 and that from private parties to Rs. 5,280.

5. *Soap Factory.*—The total output of soaps in the Government Soap Factory was 300 tons as against 240 tons during the previous year. In addition to soaps, the Factory produced several high grade toilet preparations. During the year, additional equipment of the value of Rs. 28,643-2-0 consisting of one set of new toilet soap machines, a new soap pan and a new boiler and a plant for the manufacture of tooth-paste was installed in the Factory. The Industrial Laboratory was converted into the Industrial and Testing Laboratory during the year. In addition to the manufacture and supply of drugs of the value of Rs. 12,863, 66 samples of different materials sent by the Stores Purchase Committee were analysed. Five tons of Turkey Red Oil were prepared and marketed. The Factory received from His Excellency the Governor of Burma a warrant of appointment for the supply of soaps to His Excellency's Household.

6. *Government Weaving Institute.*—During the year under review, there were 49 students. Eleven students passed the Final Year Examination. Necessary arrangements were made to give the successful students practical training for about six months in the several Textile Mills and Factories in Bangalore and Mysore. Experiments were conducted on silk twisting machines, improved weaving machines, 'Rate', chain tappets of 24 and 48 shafts, and ribbon loom for weaving the insulation tape required by the Electrical Department.

The District Demonstration Staff continued to do good work, having visited 392 handloom weaving centres and supplied improved appliances to weavers of the value of Rs. 6,000.

7. *The New Silk Weaving Factory at Mysore.*—The Weaving Section of the Factory produced 21,399 yards of fabrics, of which 19,054 yards of silk fabrics were sold for Rs. 78,972. The silk fabrics produced in the Factory commanded ready sale.

The Dyeing and Finishing Sections commenced regular work from July 1932. Twenty-four thousand, six hundred and ninety yards woven in the Factory and 1,300 yards belonging to private parties were dyed and finished during the year.

8. *Government Porcelain Factory.*—The Factory supplied 31,885 pin type insulators for 8,000 volts, 3,125 insulators for 1,300 volts, and 500 strain insulators for 8,000 volts to the Electrical Department during the year. Low and high tension bushings for transformers were also supplied. The total value of the output was Rs. 28,500 and the total sales amounted to Rs. 21,270 during the year. Experiments are also being conducted in the manufacture of Clevis type suspension insulators.

9. *Well Boring Section.*—As a measure of retrenchment the technical establishment of this section was reduced to ten units of staff from September 1932. During the year, 18 bore-wells were sunk at a cost of Rs. 15,496-11-0. Experiments were conducted to sink tube-wells of 10" and 12" diameter for supplying water for irrigation. Sanction was also accorded to the purchase of a wind-mill and pump for lifting water from bore-wells.

10. *Hand Spinning Centres.*—The Spinning Centres at Badanaval, Terakanambi, Ajjampur and Aimangala continued to do good work. The total value of the output and of sales, during the year, amounted to Rs. 34,677 and Rs. 49,112 for the Badanaval Centre and to Rs. 4,801-6-10 and Rs. 4,909-9-6 respectively, for the Terakanambi Centre.

11. *Industrial Education.*—In addition to the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, there were eight Industrial Schools under the control of the Department. Government desire that the courses of instruction in these institutions should be carefully reviewed with a view to their usefulness being improved. The Arts and Crafts Depot at Bangalore, was amalgamated with the Chamarajendra Technical Institute and forms its sales branch at Bangalore. The strength of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute as on 30th June 1933, was 229 against 253 during the previous year, while the strength of the other Industrial Schools was 484. There were, besides, ten Home Industries classes aided by Government at Bangalore, Mysore, and Chikmagalur. The total number of women under training during the year, was 124. The Department placed at the disposal of the Home Industries Classes, the services of an expert instructor in gold lace embroidery.

12. *Trade and Level of Prices.*—The depression in trade which commenced three years ago continued during the year. The chief feature of the trade in 1932-33 was a decrease in the total volume and value of exports. The imports registered a slight improvement. The total volume of exports amounted to 59.67 lakhs of maunds valued at Rs. 8.06 crores. Imports of merchandise amounted to 1.3 lakhs of maunds valued at about Rs. 11.18 crores. The prices of rice and javar during the year remained fairly steady. There was a steady rise in price of copra, jaggery, brown-sugar, cardamoms and arecanuts. Under textiles, the price of cotton and piece-goods recovered during the year under review. The commodity that was affected most was raw silk and silk goods, which had to face severe competition from Japan and China.

During the year under review, the demand for kerbstones in England increased in view of the preference in customs granted to the Empire goods and ten consignments of kerbstones weighing 3,467 tons were shipped to London.

13. *Labour.*—Except for two slight labour disputes, one in a Textile Factory in Bangalore and another in a Mine in Kolar Gold Fields which were amicably settled, through the intervention of the Labour Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, respectively, the relationship between capital and labour continued to be cordial and friendly. The Board of Conciliation consisting of employers and labourers as also of the general public with the Labour Commissioner as Chairman continued to function during the year. Government are glad to note that the Mining Companies and some of the other large employers of labour, are devoting increasing attention to problems of labour welfare.

14. *Weights and Measures.*—The compulsory use of certified weights and measures was in force in 16 areas. Thirteen thousand, three hundred and four units of weights and measures were certified during the year as against 14,563 units in the

previous year and the fees realised thereby amounted to Rs. 415-12-0. The fee of half an anna per unit charged for testing and stamping weights and measures was raised to one anna during the year. Disciplinary action was taken for the use of uncertified weights and measures in these areas.

15. *Factories Regulation.*—The total number of Factories on the Register at the close of the year was 199, employing on an average 20,223 workmen per day, of whom 1,849 were children. Of 1,849 children, only 412 were examined by the Certifying Surgeon. Government observe that it is essential that the Certifying Surgeons should pay more attention to the examination of children employed in the Factories. There was a slight improvement in the inspection of Factories during the year under review, the number inspected raising from 78 in 1931-32 to 130 during the year under review. More attention should be paid to the periodical detailed inspection of the factories.

16. *Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Regulation.*—During the year, there were working, in all, 30 Ginning Factories and 6 Pressing Factories in the State.

17. *Petroleum Regulation.*—The administration of the Petroleum Regulation has since been transferred to the Department of Mines and Explosives. Thirty licenses were issued for the storage of non-dangerous petroleum and 120 licenses for the storage of dangerous petroleum.

Four Petroleum installations were inspected by the Officers of the Electrical Department and a sum of Rs. 140 was collected as fees in this connection.

18. *Workmen's Compensation Regulation.*—The total number of cases that came up for decision before the Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation was 202, of which 193 were disposed of. Out of the disposed of cases, 62 related to fatal accidents. A sum of Rs. 40,744-0-5 was deposited with the Commissioners during the year and the amount disbursed amounted to Rs. 36,867-2-7.

19. *Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Regulation.*—The total number of boilers in the State at the end of the year was 251. The number of boilers examined during the year was 151. The total amount of fee collected on account of examination of boilers was Rs. 4,418 as against Rs. 3,981 during the previous year.

20. *Conclusion.*—The working of the Department during the year was satisfactory.

S. ABDUL WAJID,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Associations representing Special Interests.

ORDER NO. RL. 446-54—R. A. 21-32-53, DATED BANGALORE,
THE 30TH JANUARY 1934.

Government are pleased to recognise the following Associations for the purpose of deputing members to represent the Special Interests noted against them in the Representative Assembly to be reconstituted in June 1934:—

Name of Association	Name of Special Interest	No. of members
1. The Mysore Planters' Association, Chikmagalur ..	European Planting	One
2. The North Mysore Indian Planters' Association, Chikmagalur.	Indian Planting	One
3. The Kolar Gold Field Mining Board, Oorgaum ..	Gold Mining	One
4. The Mysore Inamdars' Association, Bangalore ..	Inamdars	One
5. The Mysore Co-operative Propagandist Institute, Bangalore City.	Co-operation	One
6. The Mysore Silk Association, Bangalore ..	Sericulture	One